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SOURCE Kung-shang Jih-pao.KMT ENFORCES LAND REFORM MEASURES IN KWANGSI

Kwai-lin -- A vigorous step is now being taken in Kwangsi Province to enforce the rent-reduction and the land-ownership-limitation program. This program was started in mid-September 1949 and is expected to be completed in 6 months.

The first attempt to enforce the land reform measures ended in failure. This attempt was made in Kwangsi immediately after the World War II by Governor Huang Hsi-ch'u (Udaa: 14693, 4455, 755). Many peasants who derived no benefits from the reform began complaining. Many landlords opposed it and hindered its enforcement.

This year, a more efficiently organized system of enforcing land reform was adopted and is now being carried out. The grant of 41,040 US dollars by the Rural Rehabilitation Committee is being used for this purpose.

Means of Enforcement

Thirty hsien have been selected as a testing ground. If the experiment in these hsien proves successful, it will be adopted elsewhere in the province. These hsien have been grouped into five districts as follows:

Kwai-lin District (8 hsien): Lin-kuei, Hsing-an, Ch'uan Hsien, Pai-shou, Yung-fu, Yang-shuo, Hsiu-jen, and Li-p'u.

Liu-chou District (5 hsien): Liu-chiang, Liu-ch'eng, Yung Hsien, Lo-yung, and I-shan.

Chia Hsien District (7 hsien): Chia Hsien, Huai-chi, Ching-shan, Kung-ch'eng, P'ing-lo, Chao-p'ing, and Fu-ch'uan.

Nan-nin District (4 hsien): Yung-ning, Ping-yang, Heng Hsien, and Yung-shun.

Wu-chou District (6 hsien): Ts'ang-wu, Yu-lin, Jung Hsien, Pei-liu, P'ing-nan, and Kuei Hsien.

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The provincial government has dispatched supervisors to various villages, hsiens, and districts to direct the reform program. At the same time, instructions were distributed to special offices (chuan-rhu). Hsien and municipal governments and councils were requested to stand by so that they can give any assistance necessary. Twenty supervisors were dispatched to five districts, 75 to various hsiens, and 950 to villages. The number of supervisors assigned, therefore, totaled more than 1,000.

Each supervisor had to take a short intensive training course and was required to attend discussion groups before he was assigned to a definite locality.

At one of the discussion groups, Chairman Huang stressed the importance of the successful accomplishment of this program. "Each supervisor must tackle his job with vigor. The provincial government is behind you 100 percent!", he said.

#### Importance of Land Reform

Economically, politically, and militarily, the land reform is essential at present.

Economically, because it will elevate the living standard of peasants.

Politically, because, during this crisis, the success or failure of the land reform may determine the rise or fall of the democratic form of government in China. Successful land reform will bring about land owned by the people, governed by the people, and enjoyed by the people. This is the democratic way, and the democratic way must ultimately win. Only by solving the land problems will China accomplish the three principles of Sun Yat-sen.

Militarily, because the army depends on the peasant class. Only by protecting the rights of peasants can the army be maintained. The success in land reform will mean that the peasants will join the troops in suppressing disorders, overthrowing the CCP, and helping build a unified and strong China.

Thus far nothing definite has been done about land reforms in China. This can be blamed on internal disorders brought on mainly by the Communist revolution. More and more people are thinking that the Red movement is the land-reform movement. Therefore if this land reform is carried out successfully, we may be able to change their minds.

#### Pao Agricultural Associations Established

In Central China the military and political headquarters is pushing the Pao Agricultural Association movement. In Kwangsi this idea is being instituted everywhere. Agricultural associations on the hsien and village levels are also being increased.

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